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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

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Як треба, то сама Америка покарає воєнних злочинців, каже Джексон

Судія Найвищого Суду Злучених Держав, Роберт Г. Джексон, предложив президентови Труманови документ у справі покарання воєнних злочинців. Джексон каже, що це є обовязком Америки їх покарати і вона їх покарає навіть сама, якщоб зайшла потреба так поступити. Він пропонує покарати тих німецьких цивільних, промисловців і військових, що своїм поступованням стали в очах цивілізованих людей звичайними злочинцями. Війну, каже Джексон, визнавали досі законною, та Злучені Держави хочуть тепер довести до цього, щоб агресивну війну визнати злочином.

МОВА КОМУНІСТИЧНИХ ТВЕРДОЛОБІВ

Большевицькі У. Щ. Вісті (ч. 150) пишучи про „імперіялістичні інтриги на Близькому Сході" подають таке:

„Сірія і Лєванон, порівнюючи невеликі країни. Але ми певні, що заговорять подібною мовою такі великі, як Індія. І сумніваємося, чи англійським твердолобам можна буде в безконечність відсувати справи незалежності сьогодня кольоніяльних народів оправдуванням про забезпеку своїх комунікацій".

Як уже говорити про твердолобів, то хіба більших від тих, що в У. Щ. Вістях, таки немає в цілому світі. Вониж добачують всюди якусь кривду, а тільки в одиноких Советах ніколи і нігде її не добачують, хоч ціла теперішня советська міжнародня круттанина обертається біля такої „забеспеки", щоб Совети могли далі нищити мілони поневолених людей, та щоб ніхто не смів навіть словом за це впімнутись.

КНИЖКА ПРО „РОСІЙСЬКО-ПОЛЬСЬКИЙ СПІР"

„Принстон Прес" має видати літом книжку про „російсько-польські відносини", яка вже появилась в Англії, а якої автором є С. А. Коновалов, професор оксфордського університету. В книжці має бути повно документів на те, що Польща не має права до „русских" земель по Лінію Курзона і має бути написана обективно. Та закидають їй навіть її прихильники, що вона повинна писати радше про „українсько-польський, чи білорусько-польський спір", ніж російсько-польський, бо тоді правда була би ясною і кожному зрозумілою.

ПРО ГЛИНКУ І КІНГА

„Український Голос" пише з нагоди наближаючихся канадійських виборів про те, кого треба би канадійським українцям вибирати послами до парляменту в Отаві. Про дотеперішнього премієра Канади, Мекензі Кінга, пишеться таке:

„Від ряду літ він є в повнім значінню того слова представником українців в уряді Канади. Він є послом з виборчої округи Принс Алберт у Саскачевані, а як не більшість виборців в тій окрузі, то в кожнім разі значний процент їх — це наші, українські люди. Оцю свою ролю, представника українців в Отаві, премієр Мекензі Кінг дуже добре розумів і при різних нагодах, коли ходило про українців, прем. Мекензі Кінг старався доказати їм свою прихильність".

Обговоривши многих інших кандидатів, що є приятелями українців, пише часопис ще таке:

„Говорячи про англійських приятелів українського народу між ліберальними послами в Отаві, гріх було би поминути одинокого посла українського роду, хоч він не лiберал, а це посла А. Глинку. До парляменту він ввійшов в 1940 році з партії громадського кредиту, одначе в парляменті дуже швидко здобув становище спеціяльного представника українців і це становище він гідно держав увесь час. Його слово у всіх випадках, де ходило про українців, було найбільш авторитетне, і нічим іншим, як не катастрофою для українців, булоб повалення посла Глинки. Українці в окрузі Вегревил допустяться гріха перед всіми українцями Канади, якби допустили до повалення посла Глинки".

„Українські Вісти" помістили статтю і багато іншого матеріялу про Глинку.

Як бачимо, то все українське громадянство в Канаді (очевидно крім комуністів!) стануло одним фронтом щодо посла Антона Глинки і заявилося за його поновний вибір як обовязковий і конечний, вважаючи, що якщоб так не сталось, то це булоб катастрофою. „Новий Шлях" повів у тому напрямі велику кампанію.

100-РІЧЧЯ КИЇВСЬКОЇ ОБСЕРВАТОРІЇ

Відсвяткували його 27. лютого, а на свято, як подають советські джерела, прибули астрономи з Москви, Одеси, Львова та інших міст.

СТАЛІН ВІДСТУПИВ ВІД ВЕТА, ЩОБИ БУВ УСПІХ В САН ФРАНСИСКО

Скінчилася „боротьба ізза вета". Советський уряд дав порученння советській делєґації в Сан Франсиско, щоби відступила від вета, яке було проти цього, щоб у світовій Раді Беспеки не могли відбуватись дискусії над міжнародніми проблемами, коли одна з пятьох потуг заявиться проти цього. Сталін мав теж сказати делєґації, щоб займала у дальшому „згідливе становище", щоб конференція закінчилась з успіхом. Усунення цього вета, як твердять, все ще не є тим, на чому стоїть американська делєґація, бо ще є інше застереження, яким можна осягнути подібне до того, на чому оперте советське вето.

ЧИМ ТЕПЕР ЛЬВІВ СЛАВНИЙ?

Советська пропаґанда подає статтю І. Грушецького, секретаря Львівського обласного комітету Комуністичної Партії (большевиків) України. Стаття затитулована „Нова слава старинного Львова". Ось та слава колишнього національного й культурного центра західних українців полягає в плянах побудувати фабрики, організувати артілі, розвинути Львів на один з індустріяльних центрів Советського Союзу. При кінці написано ще таке: „Зміняється обличчя старинного українського Львова... Львів стає промисловим центром Радянської України".

Так, зміняється обличчя українського Львова. Советська влада хоче, щоби місто, в якому жили і процвітали мрії та ідеали українського народу, стало звичайним, советським, фабричним містом. Таке виходить з тих вістей, що їх розсилають самі Совети.

ЯК ВИХОВУЄ СОВЄТСЬКА ШКОЛА ДІТЕЙ УКРАЇНИ?

Нюйорське „Новоє Русскоє Слово" з 4. червня 1945 помістило „письмо русской дєвушки". Ото американський вояк, мабуть російського походження, переслав своїм родичам у Каліфорнії разом з своїм письмом ще й письмо „русскої девушки", що була в Німеччині на примусовій роботі. Лист писаний по російськи. Написала його Катерина Головка, років 18, з села Сергіївки, Україна. Підписалася теж по російськи, але подала на адресі по російськи „Украіна". В листі пише про цього американського вояка, що його пізнала, а котрий вислав цей лист. Знов про себе та інших дівчат пише: „ми, русскіе девушки...". І просить передати привіт „русским людям" від „наших всех русских девушек".

Отже є в Советах Україна, але як територіяльна назва, а люди, що їх вона тепер виховує — це „русскіе". Москвофіл Гладик набрав теж такого переконання по розмові з Людмилою Павличенко і навіть сам пристав на таку Україну, що є тільки географічною назвою.

ПЕРЕСЕЛИЛИСЬ З ПОЛЬЩІ

Советські джерела подають, що до Херсонської области прибуло до кінця лютого 2,500 українських родин з Польщі на постійне проживання.

НЕ МОЖУТЬ ПРИНЯТИ ПАТРІЯРШОГО НАКАЗУ

Православний митрополит Теофіль, що був головою архієрейського собору американської митрополії, ... недавно в Шікаго над наказом московського патріярха, заявив підчас церковної відправи в Ню Йорку, що російська православна церква в Америці заховає „духову звязь з церквою-матірю", але не може приняти патріяршого наказу з Москви в такім виді, в якім його привезли з Москви еп. Алексій та прот. І. Дзвончик.

БУДУТЬ ПЕРЕБУДОВУВАТИ ЛЬВІВ

Советські джерела подають, що відновлено роботу над пляном перебудови міста Львова. Плянується поширення головних вулиць, які звязують центр з головною залізничою станцією, в околиці Погулянки плянується утворити парк культури і відпочинку, а в районі Жовківського шляху утворити літний водний збірник. В центрі міста плянується за оперним театром велику площу. Головний міський архітек Натальченко подав проект памятника і архітектурного оформлення „Гори Слави", де будуть перенесені тіла бійців і командирів, що впали під Львовом в боротьбі з німцями. Також подається, що львівський оперний театр ставить такі опери: Травіата, Запорожець за Дунаєм, Кармен, Тарас Бульба, Евгеній Онєгін та інші.

„МАЛА СТАЛЕВА ФОРМУЛА"

Вона далі обовязує. Таке заявив президент Труман кореспондентам. Та це не виключає остаточної її ревізії. Саме над тим тепер думають.

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Спішіть з допомогою, великою допомогою!

Є вже познаки, що по наших місцевостях люди таки трохи рушились і зачинають братись за акцію допомоги українським жертвам війни щораз серіозніше і на більші розміри. Та того всього замало. Вже стільки часу прогайновано, що тепер треба надолужити втрачене більшою працею і щедрістю та видатнішою жертвенністю.

Бо тільки подумати. Скільки то терпінь перейшов український нарід в Европі? А скільки далі терпить? Про ті терпіння ми малощо знаємо, але й те, що до нас доходить, говорить до нас кривавими словами. Правда, це добре, що хоч націстівське джерело терпінь уже згинуло, що його залято по важкій боротьбі його власною кровю. Та від ран, що їх від нього, чи через нього, зазнав український нарід, прийдеться ще довго лікувати. І то — а це найгірше — лікувати в дальшій неволі, в дальшому нещастю.

Чому в нещастю?

У відповідь на те прочитайте з увагою той лист, що був опублікований в вчорашній „Свободі", а в якому краян доносить як наочний свідок краянови, як то виглядало советське „визволення" в їхньому селі, як там зявилась советська влада в 1939 році. **Отже з одного тільки малого галицького села пропало тоді коло 160 людей.** Одних советська влада вимордувала на місці, других вислала на Сибір, а інших запроторила десь інде. Вимордувала, як бачимо, селян, рідню тих українських робітників, що тут живуть в Америці. Вимордувала людей, яких тут добре знають, чим хто з них у селі був і що робив.

Чи супроти таких обставин може хтось у світі дивуватись, що коли хто з українців був свідком такого „визволення", а спід нього утік, то тепер під таке „визволення" ніяк не хоче вертати? І чи можна змушувати тих невинних людей вертати і таким чином висилати їх на розстріл, муки, чи заслання на Сибір? Чиє сумління може таке дораджувати?

Не є ділом нашої газети казати, де і кому треба слати допомогу. Це є річчю Українсько-Американського Допомогового Комітету, себто громадської установи, покликаної для цеї цілі. Нашим обовязком є тільки вказувати на страшну трагедію, яку переживає український нарід на своїх землях і поза ними. А тим самим голосити, що треба тому народови помагати. Один спосіб допомоги — це негайна допомога харчами, ліками, одежею. Її треба слати всюди, де тільки вона доходить до українських жертв війни в Украну і поза нею, бо український нарід є нам милий і дорогий, де він не жив би.

Від тої допомоги не сміє ніхто з нас відтягнутись! Кожний і кожна мусить її дати. І то дати сумлінну жертву, а не жебрацьку! І то зараз, негайно!

З РОЗМОВИ МАНУІЛЬСЬКОГО З КАРПАТОРОССАМИ

Філядельфійська „Правда" подає звіт православного священика, о. Романа Саміла, члена „карпаторусской" делегації до Сан Франсиско, з його розмови з делегацією Української Радянської Соціялістичної Республики, згл. з її головою, Дмитром Мануільським. Спершу описується, як то мило приняв їх Молотов і як навіть дав дві рожі адвокатови Руссинови, другому членови делегації, тут родженому, щоб їх переслав своїй дружині. У розмові з Мануільським, цей останній спершу запитав, якою мовою хочуть говорити: русскою чи українською. Делегація карпатороссів відповіла, що їм не робить різниці. Та потім не сказано, якою властиво говорили мовою. Перша частина розмови оберталась біля ролі православної церкви в Україні, яку зачав Мануільський словами: „Ви думаєте, що перед вами сидить безбожник...". Мануільський заявив, що в „визволених" землях Галичини „нарід вертає до православної віри" і то „добровільно", а „ми той рух, як чисто релігійний і народний підтримуємо". Далі запевнив карпатороссів, що Совети так само думають про Холмщину та інші землі поза лінією Курзона, як і вони, а навіть ще більше земель домагаються від Польщі, але на те треба часу. „Зробимо те, що можна і що потрібне", сказав Мануільський, і то згідно з правом народу на самовизначення.

Потім карпатороссі виясняли, чому вони дорожать „історичними" назвами „Русь" і „русский" та „карпаторосс", а не вживають „української" назви. Казали, що „українізм" це „ґерманізм" і вказували на ролю Українських Січових Стрільців у минулій війні та на те, що „українські самостійники" піддержують „всецілo фашизм", та кажуть, що в Україні під Советами нема політичної свободи, а Україна цілком залежна від Москви. Нарід, від якого імені ми говоримо, зараховує себе до „русских", казали карпатороссі. Мануільський на це відповів, що Україна має повну незалежність і є обєднана з іншими народами в Советськім Союзі на принципах федерації.

Говорили, як пишеться, дві години, і „ми почували себе своїми і серед своїх", пише о. Саміло.

„Правда" подає ще окремо про розмову карпатороссів з білоруською советською делегацією, якій карпатороссі передали меморіял від американських білорусів, які, як заявив о. Саміло, тої назви тут не вживають, а „виступають в Америці під русским іменем".

ЗАМИКАЮТЬ МОНАСТИРІ ОО. ВАСИЛІЯН

Отці Василіяни в Монтреалі одержали, як подає преса, відомости з Галичини, з яких виходить, що советська влада позамикала василіянські монастирі й новіцияти, а братів Чину порозганяли. Невідома доля 159 василіянських священиків. Знають певно, що 15 вбили, а 30 вивезли на Сибір. Славну василіянську друкарню в Жовкві розібрали і перевезли до Москви.

НЕ БУДУТЬ ВИДАВАТИ СОВЕТАМ

З Парижа доносять, що американські та британські власти не будуть висилати збігців до краю, де вони приналежні, якщо вони є проти цього. Це відноситься головно до відсилання людей до Советів, зокрема на ті території, що їх Совети забрали, а які їм ще формально Алиянти не признали. Ось таке зарядження повинно би відноситись і до численних українських примусових робітників в Німеччині й Франції, чи збігців, що є на території, якою керує американська, британська та французька влада.

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The Ukrainian Weekly

Dedicated to the needs and interest of young Americans of Ukrainian descent

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THE VETO DEADLOCK

Just before the Weekly went to press a dispatch from San Francisco reported that the veto deadlock there was finally ended as Stalin yielded. This development, however, does not require any change in the essence of the editorial below, and we're letting it ride as it is. Editor)

A VERY anomolous situation has risen out of the current demand by Stalin for the power of veto over discussion of international disputes in the Security Council of the world organization now being formed at the San Francisco conference. The demand is naturally in huge disfavor among the vast majority of the delegates at UNCIO, who are behind America in favor of freedom of discussion. Yet anomolously enough the delagation which normally would be in the very forefront of those opposing Stalin's veto demand is on the contrary strongly in favor of it. That is the delegation which professes to represent Ukraine.

Anyone can readily see that if Stalin has his way in this respect the Ukrainian people will be the chief sufferers as a result, as then they will be deprived of the only peaceable means left them of improving their lot under Soviet or any other foreign domination and of striving to win for themselves true national sovereignty in place of the fiction of one that they now possess.

To be sure, no one who is acquainted with the ruthless totalitarian rule of the Soviet regime will expect that even if Stalin graciously withdraws his demand that the Ukrainians will then be able to lodge any petition with the Security Council—and live to tell the tale.

Still at least as a matter of principle the Ukrainian stand at the conference should have been strongly against the veto. For if the Ukrainians within Soviet borders will be unable to air their grievances before the international organization then at least their kinsmen and friends abroad may be able to do it for them. Such was the case after the last war when, for example, petition after petition was filed with the League of Nations outlining the abuses of Ukrainian rights under Polish rule. Although the debating-club character of the league precluded for the most part any effective action in response, still some of these petitions were formally discussed at the league sessions and consequently their subject matter became quite widely known.

Ordinarily it would be a source of embarrassment to democratically-minded Ukrainians the world over that at the San Francisco parley Ukraine as a newly admitted member of the United Nations is siding with Moscow in demanding this highly undemocratic veto power. Actually Ukraine is not to blame in the least. For those who profess to represent Ukraine there, namely the Soviet Ukrainian delegation, are in reality not her true representatives. As individuals they may be estimable men, but they are mere puppets of Kremlin, handpicked and bound to do exactly as told—or else.

Even if any of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation at the conference were so inclined he could not place Ukraine's interests before Moscow's interests. For then they would undoubtedly find themselves in the company of the dead, of such as Chubar, Kossior, Petrovsky, Skripnik, Lubchenko, Bondarenko and and many other Ukrainian Communists who finally realized that the traditional policy of Moscow has always been a complete and ruthless negation of Ukrainian national rights and sovereignty and who then attempted to oppose this policy, with the result that they soon found themselves among the missing or the dead. No doubt the Soviet Ukrainian delegation at the San Francisco parley bears this well in mind.

MEETS FREED UKRAINIANS

Daily more and more letters are arriving from Ukrainian American servicemen in Europe telling of the Ukrainians they met there whom the Nazis had used as forced labor and whom the Allies had freed.

Among such letters are those forwarded to the Weekly by Mrs Mary Andreyko of the U. S. Veterans Hospital, Castle Point, N. Y., where she is employed together with her husband, Dr George Andreyko, who is a staff physician there and chief medical examiner of the U.N.A. The letters are from Mrs. Andreyko's brother, Staff Sergeant Michael J. Zborowsky, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zborowsky of Astoria, L. I., N. Y., and a member of U.N.A. Br. 361.

The letters range from last November to the present time. In a letter dated Nov. 27, the sergeant writes to his family that, "the Huns even forced some of our Ukrainians at the point of their guns to fight for them," and that when these Ukrainians wanted to surrender to the Americans at the first opportunity they were prevented by "Nazi threats to kill them... Only two days ago we entered a town chasing after the enemy and I was told there by the civilians that our kinsfolk, Ukes, were on the run and that they could not quit."

In a letter dated March 27, Sgt. Zborowski writes about Ukrainians he met whom the Nazis used as slave labor. They had been "beaten and treated by the Germans for a long time. There were old and very young Ukrainian men who had to dig trenches night and day and they thanked God for their freedom. They were awful sights and it's hard to believe that human beings could be so merciless as the Germans. One Ukrainian man who used to live not far from Mom's village of Bolotnia (Western Ukraine), was forced to leave his family about three years ago and he said all Germans should be sent to Siberia. Well, enough of that. Boy, the way these Europeans hate one another a fellow can't help but yearn for the good old U.S.A."

In a letter dated April 2, 1945 he writes that, "the German I learned back in school comes in handy here. I'm getting so good at it that the captain uses me as his spokesman. Oh, yes, besides speaking German I've got to talk in Ukrainian to a lot of Ukrainians, Russians and Poles who were part of the vast German forced labor gangs here. I get so balled up at times that I have to whistle to straighten myself out. I sure do get a big kick talking with the Ukrainians here, some of whom lived close to Mom's and Pop's homes in the old country."

In a letter dated April 3, Sgt. Zborowski again mentions meeting Ukrainians. "Coming to this place we went along roads filled wth refugees. Talked with two red-headed Ukrainian girls last night who were from Lviw. They had been forced to work for the Germans. Gosh, they've got them everywhere."

In the final letter he writes that he's glad he can speak Ukrainian, as there "have been many happy moments spent with Pop's and Mom's people. Some of the Ukrainians were forced to work for five years and they tell me they were treated pretty cruelly at times. One Ukey told me about one Nazi who was responsible for beating up of some of his friends. Luckily for that Nazi our outfit did not take that town for I would have made it slightly uncomfortable for him."

Describes Red Killings of Western Ukrainians

The sufferings of Ukrainian peasants under Soviet as well as German rule is described in a letter recently received by a secretary of a U.N.A. branch from a refugee now in Switzerland. The letter was sent to the Svoboda. In the excerpts of it below all names have been omitted so as to protect the persons involved from any reprisals.

"I got your address from your brother ... whom I met just prior to the coming of Soviet troops to our native parts (Western Ukraine). I am writing you these few lines to inform you what's happening in our native land. From the very outbreak of the war in 1939 the Ukrainians have suffered the most throughout all their territories. The Russian troops have done us a great wrong. Thus in the village of ... already in 1939 they killed defenseless people; including my three brothers, while my sister they deported into Siberia. Likewise they killed three sons of ..., two sons of ..., three sons of ... and all their children, as well as many others, about 160 men. I do not know what happened to your brothers ... and the family of ...., but very likely they were deported to Siberia, in the same manner like the family of ... was deported into Germany."

Describing the sufferings of the Ukrainian people, the writer of the letter says that "the most nationally conscious were deported out of Ukraine either into Siberia or Germany."

CHICAGOANS HOLD RALLY

A well attended rally held at the Ukrainian Civic Center, 845 N. Western avenue, Sunday, May 27, under the auspices of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent was productive of about $560.00 in contributions for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, reports Roman Smook, president of the league and U.N.A. auditor.

The principal speaker was Bohdan Katamay of Philadelphia, a member of the delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at the San Francisco conference. Quoting statements by Winston Churchill, the speaker declared, as reported in the Chicago press, that the Soviet-made famine of some years before the war was "directly responsible for the death of 5 million Ukrainian farmers."

The speaker asserted that Russia's sponsorship of the recognition of Ukraine as a member of the United Nations was prompted by selfish reasons. "It is a step forward," he said, "that Ukraine has been accepted as a member of the family of nations, but we are not fooled by it. This is just the beginning of its fight for independence."

Join Svoboda's March of $100 Bills for Ukrainian War Relief. Send it now!

UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

In connection with the seating of Moscow-picked representatives for Soviet Ukraine at the United Nations Conference now convened in San Francisco we quote the following interesting comments from two magazines:

Newsweek: "The Soviet Union had secured the prestige of three assembly votes and in so doing had won not only an international but a domestic victory. This step was extremely important to Russia's political unity. **This was true especially in the Ukraine, where nationalistic tendencies were noticeably sharpened by the German occupation.**" (A. Y.—My bold type)

Pathfinder: "The vote for Ukrainia granted Soviets at the Conference **has its homefront political angle. Ukrainian independence movement is fairly strong in Western Russia.** Separate vote for them in a World Security conference helps Stalin at home."

This unexpected insistence that Soviet Ukraine be represented may therefore have a two-fold purpose—to give the world the impression that Ukraine is free and independent, and to appease the separatist-minded Ukrainians by likewise temporarily professing to give Soviet Ukraine greater autonomy, recognition and world publicity, which it deserves.

We now quote extracts from an article written by a Polish priest from near Ottawa, Canada which appeared in the Congressional Record of April 19th: "**There is as much difference between Ukrainians and the Moscow Russians as there is between Ukrainians and Poles.** This is well to remember. ... The Ukrainians and White Russians belong to the western civilization while the Moscovites belong to the Asiatic sphere of culture."

Yet we still come across stupid statements by American writers who can't divorce the notion that Ukrainians are but Russians, or that Ukraine is a nation and not a "state" within Russia. **Columnist George Sokolsky** recently displayed his ignorance of Ukraine and the Ukrainians when he wrote that "Ukraine is inhabited by a Slavonic people known as Ruthenians who are in ways of life Russian ... and that ... Ukraine is but a state of Russia just like Oklahoma and and Iowa are to America." That's what Sokolsky says! Everyone else knows that Ukraine is inhabited by Ukrainians and not "Ruthenians," the latter which is an incorrect and obsolete term previously applied to the Ukrainians. Furthermore Ukrainians differ from the Russians in too many ways to link them up with that race. Finally, **Ukraine is a nation,** "federated" with other adjoining countries which today form the Soviet Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (not states). Ukraine has its own culture, language and tradition which identifies her as a nation, whereas our 48 states are but names for geographic designations of our continental country, America. Our states have a conglomeration of many races, creeds and nationalities—all living together and working for a living without regard for their ancestral background but with the full cognizance that they are all Americans. But in Ukraine, as in other European countries, **the Ukrainians predominate over all other nationalities inhabiting Ukraine** (Russians, Poles, Jews, Roumanians, etc.) by a ration of 4 to 1 and these Ukrainians live in a country adjoining other countries (Roumania, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, White Russia and Russia) all of which speak a different language and have different customs, cultures and traditions from that of the 40 million Ukrainians. This is well to remember! The only trouble is that Ukraine is not actually politically, culturally an economically free from the dominating Russian Soviets. Let us hope something big happens to enable the Ukrainians in Ukraine to proclaim their independence and dignity by establishing a truly free and independent Ukrainian National Republic as they had in 1919!

PARLEY HOLDS IT COULD HALT FREEDOM BIDS

Such as Americans' in Revolution

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
(Reprinted from Page 1 of May 30, 1945 issue of the **Chicago Daily Tribune**)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—A new and embarrassing question was plumped into the international security conference today by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The question is:

Could the prospective new league of nations to enforce peace intervene in any nation to put down such an independence movement as the American revolution?

The official answer is:

It could, if the league's security council deemed the independence movement "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

Want Independence

The Ukrainians proclaim themselves as determined to recover their former independence of Russia as were the American colonists to obtain independence of Great Britain. Under the peace league plan evolving here, however, it is apparent that the American colonists would have been out of luck, had there been a peace league in those days in which other European powers had supported England.

At the same time it is pointed out that the big nation veto power, which in the new peace league could operate to prevent the league's intervention to suppress an independence movement, would have operated to save the American revolutionists. For it was France that gave decisive aid to the American colonies in revolt.

The peace league plan contains elaborate provisions for pacific settlement of international disputes and use of force to maintain peace in any controversy that does not yield to such treatment. The security council is directed to decide in each case "whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the security council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should recommend terms of settlement."

Intervention Provided

There is a proviso, however, that "nothing contained in this charter shall authorize the organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this charter."

There is, however, a string attached to this proviso. It is the stipulation that "this principle shall not prejudice the application" of peace enforcement provisions. That is, if the security council decides that the dispute is not purely domestic and is likely to disturb international peace and security it is directed to "take any measures necessary" including use of force to maintain peace.

The domestic jurisdiction proviso considered by itself suggested that the league would have no right to intervene against an independence movement such as the American revolution arising from a purely domestic dispute within the British empire. Such, however, is not necessarily the case, according to the American delegation, to which the Ukrainian congress committee addressed its memorial.

Cite Grew as Authority

Undersecretary of State Grew, who is invariably cited by the delegation as its authority on interpretation of Dumbarton Oaks, said in reply to a question whether a revolution in a country or colony would be considered cause for intervention by the league:

"Certainly, the security council would act if it considered such a revolution threatened international peace. There is no doubt in my mind that the security council would act if we were faced again by the kind of situation that arose in Germany and Italy under Hitler and Mussolini before the war. And this time we would take action before a war could get started."

Grew's interpretation was comprehensive. He found that the league would be authorized to intervene not only to put down a revolution deemed to threaten a disturbance of world peace, but to protect the Jews and other minorities from persecution and to check militaristic expansion and aggression such as took place under Hitler and Mussolini.

Emphasize Two Fold Purpose

Acording to the Ukrainians and other minorities that have made representations to the San Francisco conference such power of intervention is two edged. While it could be exercised in behalf of minorities it could also be used to beat down minorities and punish them for agitation for independence, self government, or other freedoms.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, representing 2,000 organizations of Americans of Ukrainian descent, sent a delegation to San Francisco petitioning for a bill of national rights for stateless peoples to give "oportunity of attaining by peaceful methods their sovereign equality with other nations." It proposes also a protective council under the league to "act as a guardian of stateless peoples."

A further plea is for "revision of peace treaties or for the rise of independent states without recourse to war."

Changes Possible, They Say

"Any one sincerely interested in the preservation of peace," said the Ukrainian memorial, "should accept the possibility of a change in the present world order by peaceful means. After all, the aspirations of a civilized, albeit submerged people, particularly the Ukrainians, to become independent cannot be quelled forever, unless, of course, the proposed international security organization becomes a reactionary force, bound in principle to oppose any natural right of a people to freedom.

"For that reason the final charter of the proposed international organization should allow for the possibility of a peaceful revision of frontiers as well as the rise of new states on the territories of present countries." Such measures, said the delegation, "would ameliorate the conditions which are a breeding ground of unrest and revolts in Ukraine and a constant danger to lasting peace and security in that part of the globe."

The Vandenberg amendment provided for revision of treaties and "prior international agreements" provocative of war, but it was watered down to suit Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov by elimination of any reference to treaties or agreements, such as the partition of Poland whereby seven million Ukrainians have been transferred from Polish to Russian rule.

Criticize Delegation

The Ukrainian committe, headed by Stephen Shumeyko, Bohdan Katamay, Prof. Granovsky, and Ivan Petrushevich, said the Ukrainian delegation seated in the security conference is not representative of the 45 million Ukrainian population of Russia.

"Once again," said the delegation, "the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people are running counter to the attempts of their alien and ruthless rulers to quell them. Once more, as before the war, there will be in Ukraine a singular lack of that peace, freedom, justice, and democracy in the cause of which the great conflict in Europe was waged.

"Reports from reliable sources clearly indicate that in western Ukraine itself the Soviet commissars are conducting a ruthless campaign either to exterminate Ukrainian national consciousness and national life or make it conform completely to communist Russian ideology."

"In this they are following the familiar pattern of their national policy in Soviet Ukraine proper, including man made famines, purges, and executions, especially from the time [1930] when Stalin himself publicly declared that for the Reds Ukrainian nationalism constitutes a "grave danger." Western Ukrainian institutions of a national cultural character are being shut down or destroyed, while patriotic and democratically minded Ukrainians, irrespective of their station in life, both the educated and the unlettered, any and all who have espoused the cause of the Ukrainian freedom, are being liquidated by execution, imprisonment or deportation.

To the People of this Community

Supposing the Army and the Navy came home today for the job of selling you and millions of other Americans the extra War Bonds needed to finish the war. And supposing the salesman in uniform who came to your home was your own son or brother. Would you dig down

deep for the last dollar to invest in another War Bond? You bet you would. Emotions as well as common sense would guide you to hand over every dollar above bare living expenses to him in exchange for War Bonds.

In a great country like ours there will be actual instances of overseas veterans selling extra 7th War Loan Bonds to relatives and friends. However in most cases the Army and Navy will have to sell you extra Bonds by depending up n the home front victory volunteers. Much as the Army and Navy would like it, they can't come home — yet. They have much work ahead. They would consider it mighty helpful in hastening their homecoming if you would buy the most War Bonds you have ever bought in a previous war loan.

THE EDITOR

SOME PROBLEMS OF CANADIAN NATIONHOOD

By ANTHONY HLYNKA, M. P.

The present war has brought vividly to us the realization that Canada is on the threshold of a new era. Perhaps never before has there been so much speculation about the shape of things to come as there is today. This conflict has made us aware that Candada has arrived at a position where she must take stock of her past, appraise the present, and prepare for the future.

When this war is brought to a sucessful conclusion—as it will be—we know that we shall be confronted by a multitude of problems which will demand prompt and practical solution. Among others, the most challenging will be the task of building a strong Canadian nation, which will become prosperous and secure.

May I, at this point, attempt to dispel the confusion which may still exist in the minds of some concerning the status of Canada and that of her citizens. Is Canada a nation? Is there a Canadian nationality? The answer to both questions is in the affirmative. And what is more, not only is Canada a free and self-governing nation, but she is a proud member of the British Commonwealth, an equal partner and equal benefactor in this unique association of free and sovereign nations which has been created by orderly process of evolution in practical statecraft. Equal privileges and equal responsibilities is the priceless heritage that the British people has passed on to us—a heritage evolved after more than ten centuries of progress. Being a unit-nation, the task is ours to make Canada strong and prosperous, and to earn for our country a recognition and a place in the councils of nations which may be commensurate with the importance of her position among the nations of the world. In other words, in the world of tomorrow we shall be the architects of our own destiny. We are now ready to assume both the privileges and the responsibilities of a full and a self-governing nation.

Setting the House in Order

Let us, then, turn to the more immediate problems on the home front. One of the most urgent, and at the same time the most obvious, is the setting of our own house in order. It appears to me that we should do well to begin this readjustment in the social and economic fields. I hold that one of the fundamental requisites of a strong and a united nation is the maintenance at a high level of the economic welfare of its people. The war has proven to us that the modern world is capable of producing incredible quantities of material needed for destruction. Should it not be possible even more easily to produce the needs of humanity in time of peace? Freedom from want must be the immediate post-war objective of the Canadian people.

It is axiomatic that Canada as a nation must never again return to her prewar economic instability. She must never again permit destitution to run rampant in the midst of potential plenty. She must never again permit her basic industry, agriculture, from which by far the largest number of our citizens derive their livelihood, to be in the plight in which too often it has found itself. She must not deprive her youth of opportunity. Her aged people must no longer live in fear of their failing years. The small business or professional man must never again be driven to early death by constant worries and business slumps. All classes of citizens must be given an opportunity to enjoy the standard of living to which they are justly entitled. The benefits of modern technological development should be shared by all our people; no longer should it be the privilege of the few to use them as a means of exploiting the many. Consequently, effective post-war social and economic policy must be one of Canada's chief aims. Do we not owe it to our fighting men to assure them that when they return, it will be to a Canada worthy of their unstinted sacrifices? All Canadians, therefore, should exercise their democratic privileges in insisting obedience to their will, and thus to bring about the necessary changes which would give the Canadian people the results they want. And what is more important, the task must be undertaken now.

Having touched upon the economic aspect of the question, may I pause here to ask: What is our greatest wealth? Is it our mineral deposits? Is it in gold? Is it our live stock and abundance of food? Is it in our buildings or our institutions? The answer is that our greatest wealth is **Our People.** The children of this nation are our greatest potential asset. All other things that I have mentioned are merely incidentals.

Deviation of Education From True Purpose

I should like now to turn to our educational system. Owing to the chronic ills of the economic system under which our people have existed in the past, our modern education has deviated from its true purpose. It cannot be denied that we have placed more emphasis on things which will earn us a living than on the things which make life worthwhile. The general economic insecurity of our people has led to a restriction in the scope of education, and has virtually confined it to "dollars and cents" value. For some the chief aim of education has been to train the youth of the nation to make a living and to acquire property or money. We have been guilty of perpetuating the idea that a man's success should be measured by the bank credit which he has accumulated. The man who contributes to scientific discovery, but dies relatively poor, is considered a failure; while the man who by manipulation in the business world acquires material or credit holdings is considered a success.

The present great store of human knowledge is the result of thousands of years of thought, toil, and experience on the part of the world's thinkers, the world's scientists, men of knowledge and wistom. This cultural heritage has been passed on to us through the ages and is available to all who make an effort to appropriate some of its great potentialities. The function of our educational system should therefore be to assist in making the world's knowledge accessible to all, so that they may enjoy a fuller and a richer life.

Our standard of values in the educational field must be drastically revised. Physical, moral and spiritual development must be given equal importance with mental development; and the time is not far distant when a practical application of Christian ethics in every phase of national life will be among the requirements of a proper education.

I should like to repeat that our greatest wealth is our people. No child should, for economic or other reasons, be denied access to the best education obtainable. This is a direct responsibility of the nation. Every child willing to learn and having natural talents along certain lines should be given the opportunity to develop and advance to the highest possible level of proficiency. We need an enlightenened and a cultural nation, and in our post-war reconstruction a more comprehensive and a more modern educational system should be evolved. It must be remembered that only an enlightened people can exercise intelligently their democratic rights and privileges and thus continue to maintain their sovereignty.

Furthermore, we must recognize the fact that the individuals' education is never complete. An adult educational program should be considered an essential feature of our educational system. To this end, there should be set up a Department for Adult Education under the direction of the federal government. So much for education.

Question of Privileges and Responsibilities

On the question of the privileges and responsibilities of the citizen, may I say only this. Every citizen has certain privileges, but these carry with them corresponding responsibilities or duties. In Canada, unless we erase all distinctions between citizens of various racial origins in respect to their privileges and responsibilities, we shall not have the desired amicable relations. Upon the absence of any such distinctions will depend much of our success in welding together the various elements in our country, otherwise, the people will be drawn into or will remain in their own separate groups.

If I were to attempt to discuss all the implications of the privileges which Canadian citizens enjoy, I could not possibly do justice to the subject without dealing with it at some length. I can only add it is for these privileges that Canada's fighting men and women are ready to sacrifice their very lives; therefore we should think about them, and uphold them, and translate them into all that is for the common good of our people.

What now of our responsibilities, which perhaps at this time are much more important than they ever were before? Are Canadians discharging their responsibilities satisfactorily in this hour of criss? How are the Canadians of other than Anglo-Saxon stock sharing in the task? May I say without hesitation that despite our diverse origins, Canadians generally are discharging their responsibilities exceptionally well. Particularly do I wish to place emphasis upon the response of those who are not of Ango-Saxon stock, for it was with regard to them that uncertainty existed in some quarters in early stages of the war. As a matter of fact there were some who had almost a mania for suspecting any Canadian with a non-English name of being a potential fifth columnist. Today this group is silent. The reason is that, notwithstanding all these speculations, Canadians of non-British stock have responded as well to the call of Canada, their country, as those of British stock, if not in some instances in even greater numbers.

Ukrainian Enlistments Proportionally Highest

Today the personnel of a large percentage of our armed forces is of non-Anglo-Saxon origin. Of particular interest is the fact that Canadians of Ukrainian origin are among the groups which have given to Canada the highest percentage of enlistments in proportion to their population. In the western prairie provinces there is virtually no Ukrainian family which has not given one or more of its members to one of the armed services. Many of our boys have already received distinction for their valor and heroism on the field of battle. This service is the best expression that Ukrainian Canadians can give of their devotion and their patriotism to Canada. These young men have with their blood purchased and guaranteed for us a permanent place of equality in this nation.

A proper immigration policy for a post-war Canada is another problem which may be added to our worries. It is definitely one of the most important problems, so far as Canada is concerned. With her meager population and her vast and rich potential wealth, Canada can provide great opportunities for many millions of people. In studying this question, I find that there are two diametrically opposite views regarding the matter of immigration. There are those who frown at the very sugestion that under any circumstances should our doors be opened to immigration. There are others who would swing the gates wide open to all who wish to come. They would, perhaps unconsciously, make Canada a dumping place for all the discarded citizenry of the world. I do not share either of these views, but I do maintain that after the war we should accept a number of good immigrants who might desire to become citizens of Canada. This immigration we need in order to increase our population and thus to hold our proper place among the nations of the world.

In justice to the immigrants as well as to our Canadians who are not yet economically secure in their own country, our post-war immigration policy should not permit any large influx of newcomers until Canada has provided adequately for her own people. Moreover, immigration should be geared to the rate at which our expanding national economy can absorb those entering the country as settlers.

Just and Practical Immigration

Of necessity, our immigration policy must be placed on a proper and practical basis. Such a policy, combined with the maintenance of proper qualifications for the immigrants, will ensure that new settlers will have the opportunities to which they are entitled and so may become a real as-

Japs in despair blow selves up

By Artemus L. Gates

Gates

On Iwo Jima a detachment of Japs infiltrated the lines of the 21st Marines, buried themselves like moles in the many tunnels of a ridge, and emerged at intervals to attack our men. Tank guns, flamethrowers, bazookas, rifles, grenades and demolition charges were used against them at various times, and many were killed or captured or committed suicide, but sniping continued for days. One night a number of Japs blew themselves up inside the ridge with landmines and aerial bombs. Part of a marine command post atop the bridge was damaged and there were minor casualties. Even on the day Iwo was declared secure an undetermined number of Japs were still inside the ridge.

Offshore, when the escort carrier BISMARCK SEA was sunk, Jap airmen methodically strafed and killed an estimated hundred members of the crew swimming helplessly in the icy water.

These are but two examples given in reports coming to my desk of the frenzied resistance and fierce cruelty which we face in the Battle for Japan. Our job will continue to be costly both in lives and material.

Aviation is not regarded as an expensive form of warfare, but all war is destructive and costly. Let us use what some of the air weapons mean in dollars. An escort carrier such as the lost BISMARCK SEA costs about $15,000,000. A Hellcat fighter plane costs $88,000, a Corsair fighter or a Helldiver dive bomber $132,000, and the heavier seaplanes and land-based searchplanes proportionately more. Besides, there is the vast expense of keeping our ships and planes fueled, armed and equipped, and manned with trained crews.

The Battle of Japan will consume every dollar which the American citizen can lend his government through the Seventh War Loan.

HELP UKRAINIAN WAR SUFFERERS

By MISS ANNA WASKOS

(A radio talk by Miss Anna Waskos, a public school teacher, in the course of a Ukrainian war relief drive in Hamtramck, Mich during April which with an accompanying Tag Day which brought contributions totalling $5,000, which sum was sent to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in Philadelphia, Pa. Text of talk forwarded to the Weekly by Dr. Ambrose Kibzey, a U.N.A. auditor of Detroit.)

I appeal tonight for aid for the millions of homeless Ukrainians suffering physical and spiritual hardships in Europe. I appeal to understanding, sympathetic Americans and especially to all young Americans of Ukrainian extraction. We, Americans of Ukrainian descent are most fortunâte to be living in a country which gives us liberties which are denied our brothers and sisters in Europe.

Draws Comparison with European Ukrainians

Fortunately, we have not felt the full shock of war—its physical and spiritual hardships. We have felt it in a slight degree, yes—but not to the extent that the people have in Europe. Our homes are intact, food and clothing can be bought, and when we go to bed at night we retire with the full assurance that tomorrow our homes will still stand and a means of livelihood will exist. But not our fellow Ukrainians in Europe. For many nations have warred on their lands trying to conquer the Ukrainian people. Wars have always disrupted the prograss of a country. Foe after foe, conqueror after conqueror has tried to destroy the Ukrainian people. They have used many methods. They have tried starvation, forced labor, death, and transportation of entire families and villages into different areas and countries. If the Ukrainians were not a freedom loving people and a real menace to the nation attempting to settle on its land, such methods would not be employed.

The Ukrainians have always loved freedom and have always fought bravely and persistently for their independence. They were able to achieve their goal during the last World War and were an independent country enjoying their own government from 1918 through 1921. The world knows of our richness in culture as well as land and because of this, stronger nations have constantly warred against the Ukrainians, weakening them, and then robbing them of their lands.

Think of the famine existing now on our rich lands. Rich, yes, during peace time when people can till the soil and reap the harvest, but not now when the earth has been churned by tanks, marching men, and shells, and when passing armies destroyed the grain before the approaching enemy. The armies passed on, leaving behind them a devastated land and a starving people.

Americans of Ukrainian descent do not know the pangs of hunger. Our children receive proper nourishment and are given their chance to grow and develop naturally, but the people over there have been denied this opportunity.

Many of the heroes who fought for the liberation of Ukraine are dead but their children are living. We owe it to the memory of these courageous, freedom loving men to save the lives of their children and grandchildren. We owe it to ourselves as descendants of Ukrainian people to lend a helping hand to these suffering brothers and sisters. What is any nation but a large family? We, too, are members of this Ukrainian family and have an obligation to fulfill. Our obligation is to save the lives of members of our family, to shorten their hardships, to give them hope to live and to carry on. As Shevchenko once said, "Ukraine is a nation. If its people are gone then there is no nation Ukraine, but a wasteland without a people."

If we consider ourselves understanding individuals, people with kind hearts—good Christians—we will not ignore the pleas of the unfortunates but will do our share to help alleviate their sufferings.

Hamtramck's Tag Day

Not merey to spend our energy in talk, but to actually do something the Ukrainians in the city are conducting an Ukrainian War Relief Drive. Please make your donations from your clubs and from yourselves to the many persons donating their time to gather your contributions. This Saturday and Sunday — April 14th and 15th we are conducting a Tag Day. We are to collect money which will be used to buy food and supplies for our brethren over there. It will be a day on which all people who in their hearts feel proud that they are Ukrainians will lend a few hours of their time. Headquarters for the Tag Day will be located in the Ukrainian Democratic Club at 2376 Grayling Street in Hamtrack.

All girls attending high school or a college as well as those already employed are asked to come to the headquarters and to donate their services for Saturday, and if it is not possible to come for the entire day come for the few hours you can spare. Even an hour of your time will be appreciated. You may come as early as a 6 a.m. in the morning and someone will be there to receive you or any other time in the day which you can come. Transportation and refreshment will be furnished.

If you will give a few hours of your time, you will be answering the plea of Taras Shevchenko, the long dead Ukrainian poet, who said, "Love your Ukraine—Help her during her hour of darkness!" And this is the hour of darkness.

Won't you please be there on Saturday? Other nationalities will be judging our efforts. If we want to prove our worth and enoble the name of Ukraine, we will settle our petty differences and come to the aid of our fellow Ukrainians. Bring your friends with you.

We can all be proud of our ancestry, but can we prove ourselves worthy of it? You **can** do it, but will you do it. It's up to you!

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set to the land of their adaption.

What then should be the standards or qualifications of those whom we would accept as citizens? In the first place, it goes without saying that those of Anglo-Saxon origin are desirous of retaining in Canada a predominating proportion of their own stock. This is reasonable and understandable. It follows that the British people will have privilege of setting a reasonable quota for immigration from the British Isles. What then should be the qualifications and the quotas of settlers of others than those from the British Isles? It would seem logical that those ethnic groups who have made our best settlers and who have contributed most to the development of Canada should receive preference over others. In this group of our best settlers I include, without any hesitation, those of Ukrainian stock, and also those who have come from the Scandinavian countries. These two groups particularly have done exceptionally well even under the most adverse circumstances. So, may I repeat, the arrangements made for our future immigration should be based on the progress and the contribution made by the various ethnic groups to the development and the upbuilding of Canada.

The second qualification to be looked for when choosing our prospective citizens should be that those coming into the country will be willing to fill the empty fields, be they in any line of endeavor. Despite the agricultural crisis which we have experienced in the past I believe that with proper scientific adjustments of our system we should be in a position to bring in a great number of people to develop our vast territories of the West. And since the West is extremely thinly populated, I am sure that we shall soon hear again the call "Go West, young man, go West!"

The third qualification by which the various stocks of our immigration should be gauged could well be on the basis of the enlistments of the various groups in proportion to their population. This may seem a harsh test, but it is just and practical if we desire the type of Canadians who would not only make their living in Canada, but who would also defend Canada if need be.

While discussing our future immigration policy, may I also mention briefly our **Emigration**. It is pitiful that our nation has lost to other countries thousands of young professional, scientific and business men, because of the lack of opportunities in their own country. Our educational institutions have given these young men and women sound training and have turned them out as a finished product, but we have lost the ablest of them because of our lack of vision and sense of proportion. What do we get instead? We import all sorts of raw immigrants from virtually every country on the surface of the earth, and then we worry our heads as to how to make them good Canadian citizens.

This brings me to the last of the problems within the scope of this address that I should like to discuss.

Problem of "Canadian Unity"

Perhaps the most complicated, the most involved and the most recurrent problem of Canadian nationhood is what is usually termed the problem of "Canadian unity."

It is a historic fact that nations survive, develop and enjoy complete freedom and self-government when their peoples are welded together, or are at last united into a co-ordinated unit. A people without a common purpose or a common spirit, but with diverse and conflicting interests, sooner or later weaken, disintegrate and finally cease to be their own rulers. It would be well to recall that the strength of a people is never measured by their numbers or by any well-wishing on their part, rather it is measured by their united effectiveness. In other words, to my mind, the problem of our united nationhood is fundamentally and ultimately one of a free and self-governing survival.

In approaching this gigantic task, all Canadians must first realize that our Canadian citizenry is composed of diverse elements, and that we have many different groups of people with differing backgrounds and varied cultural traditions. Having this in mind, we must now and for all time realize that the destiny of all our people, regardless of their origin or other differences, is a common one, and because of that fact we must seek ways and means of obtaining the desired unity that everybody is asking for. What then is the formula?

It has been held by some authorities that the **American melting-pot formula** is not applicable to Canada to the same extent that it is to the United States. I shall not argue the point here. But it is apparent to all of us that certain physical facts and conditions of Canada differ from those of our good neighbor to the south of us. For example, Canada has two constitutionally-recognized languages. Then again, our French-Canadians and our English-speaking Canadians live in separate geographical blocks. In view of these facts our past experience has shown that the melting-pot idea has brought very slow results so far as the moulding of our common nationhood is concerned. We must therefore work out our own formula, one which will be practicable in Canada.

Change of Group Attitude Needed

In the first place, each group must change its mental attitude toward the others. This being accomplished, more amicable relations will follow. But that is not enough. Before we can change the mental attitude of one another, we must find a common ground upon which our citizens can meet. We must crete the **One Big Idea** which would be common to all of us and which would bind us together. Now, can we find such a common idea? Yes! There is only one! It is the idea of Canadianism, which we must all share and nourish to the end that there shall prevail that common spirit without which our outward unity will remain a hollow shell productive of much noise, but little music.

How then can we get this common spirit? It definitely will not be obtained by a hit-or-miss process. It must be created scientifically and tactfully. And this problem is second in importance only to the winning of the war. We must eliminate discord. Let us avoid the things that divide us, and emphasize the things that unite. We are all human, and even the simplest citizen will react negatively to a slanderous remark or to unfriendly treatment. Nor does it take a psychologist to recognize the sincerity or the lack of sincerity in the attitude of others. I do not suggest by any stretch of imagination that we should pat everyone on the back for everything he or she does. But I do suggest that every person feels elevated and happy if his sincere efforts are appreciated.

Our varied cultures may flow from different streams, but they must be directed and guided in such a manner that they shall ultimately find expression in a mosaic of a common Canadian culture. We must all have the same common objective, the same ultimate aim—to build a powerful Canadian nation. If all our people of whatever race or origin are treated justly, our diversity will prove to be a source of strength rather than of weakness.

Our valiant soldiers, airmen and sailors are fast erasing the demarcation lines in Canada's natiohood, so far as racial origin is concerned. No distinctions are drawn on the battlefield, none should be drawn at home. The Ukrainian boys are earning for the Ukrainian Canadians a permanent place and a deserved respect in the Canadian nation. Let unity be the slogan of all Canadians.

"BEST STUDENT" NURSE GETS DIPLOMA

Miss Dorothy Brezicki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Brezicki, 138 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 414, received her diploma last month at the commencement exercises of the Class of 1945 at the Rhode Island Hospital School or Nursing in Providence, R. I., the New Haven Register reports. Ninety-four nurses received their diplomas at the exercises, at which Dr. Dennett, L. Richardson, director of the hospital, delivered the commencement address.

Miss Brezicki completed three years' training and is now employed as a staff nurse at the Rhode Island Hospital. In a recent class poll she wa voted "Best Student."

YOUR BEST INVESTMENT IN A CENTURY. A $100 WAR BOND!

★ MID-VALLEY SERVICEMEN ★ IN ACTION

(Concluded) (2)

ABOARD a Coast Guard-Manned LST at Iwo Jima (Special). — Coast Guardsman **David S. Cheplick**, petty officer third class, of 604 East Grant St., Olyphant, Pa., is a crew member of this LST which unloaded Marines and cargo for the initial invasion of Iwo Jima and later moved onto the beachhead to disgorge more supplies. "The beach looked red hot on D-Day and it wasn't any cooler two days later when our ship finally pounded through the wreckage and dropped its ramp on the shore," Cheplick and his ship-mates recalled. "Even then shells, mortar and bullets were still hitting around us. One of our officers, in charge of the doors, got a Jap bullet in the hip as we lowered the ramp at the beach. Somewhere beyond our vision American warships and planes were keeping aircraft from us, and they did a terrific job of it. Only twice did we see Yank antiaircraft guns open up." In addition to moving precious cargo to the shore, the crew gave first aid to the wounded and assisted in the repair of damaged landing craft. Two Marines were rescued from a sinking amphibious tractor. During a driving rain at night, dog-tired Marines came aboard and were given hot food, showers and dry clothes. "We gave them everything we could spare," the Coast Guardsman said, "and their words of thanks were the finest rewards we ever hope to receive."

Sgt. John Klachany, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Klachany, Bristol, Conn., formerly of Olyphant, visited Mr. and Mrs. Paul Klachaney, 316 River St. Sergeant Klachaney recently returned from overseas duty on March 1 after serving thirty months in Italy, China, India and Germany.

Cpl. Andrew F. Panko has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy from Nov. 8, 1942, to August 17, 1943. With the 1st Army, Cpl. Panko has seen action in the North African and Sicilian campaigns, and participated in the D-Day invasion of France. He is now somewhere in Germany. Cpl. Panko, a graduate of Dickson City High School, entered the army on Jan. 23, 1941, and went overseas in August, 1942. He was awarded the Silver Star in March, 1943 and later was given a second citation. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Panko, 1102 Frieda St. Two brothers are also in the armed forces: **Pfc Joseph F.**, who was wounded in action in France on Nov. 8, and **Cpl. George**, with the infantry in the European theater of operations.

The 129th General Hospital, England.—**Pfc. Nicholas Dobransky**, 27, of 329 Lynch St., is recovering from a mortar shell wound in his leg, incurred during an engagement with German troops near the Roer River. "Pvt. Dobransky will recover from injury," said Captain Ralph Worthington, of Detroit, Michigan, his ward surgeon. Serving in a mechanized cavalry unit, Pvt. Dobransky was with a section that had been given the mission of determining enemy strength in the sector. He was wounded while exchanging small arms fire with a party of Germans encountered on this reconnaissance. "I was hit in the left leg and right knee by fragments when the mortar shell dropped near me," said Pvt. Dobransky. "A company aid man gave me immediate first aid and a truck rushed me to an aid station. After treatment in an evacuation hospital I was taken to England by plane." The Olyphant man is the son of Mrs. Julia Dobransky, of the Lynch Street address. He entered the Army in February, 1943 and received military training at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. He has a brother, **Michael**, 22, in the Navy Amphibious Forces.

Air Transport Command Base, India.—Sgt. **Jacob Herninko**, aerial radio operator, of 218 River St., has been awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross, as well as an Air Medal, it was announced by Brig. Gen. William E. Tunner, commanding general of the India-China Division, Air Transport Command. The Distinguished Flying Cross is given after completion of 300 hours of operational flight in transport aircraft over the dangerous and difficult India China air routes, where enemy interception and attack is probable and expected, while the Air Medal represents 150 hours of such flight. The air trail over the famed Hump route through the towering peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, blazed by the Air Transport Command, is recognized by airmen as the world's toughest. Today the Hump route is the main lifestream of vital military supplies for the Allied Forces fighting the Japanese in China. The citations accompanying the awards add: "Flying at night as well as by day, at high altitudes over impassable, mountainous terrain, through areas characterized by extremely treacherous weather conditions necessitating long periods of operation on instruments requiring courageous and superior performance of his duties to overcome, he accomplished his mission with distinction."

Cpl. Nicholas Paulish has been awarded the Silver Star "gallantry in action against an enemy of the United States in Luxembourg. The initiative and courage displayed reflect great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States." The award, recently received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Paulish, 516 Pancoast St., Dickson City, was made for action on December 24, 1944, when Cpl. Paulish was driving a tank destroyer. A student of the Dickson City Schools, Corporal Paulish was employed by the Turock Coal and Ice Company before entering the armed forces in January, 1941. He was the first inductee from the town. He has been overseas since October, 1943. A cousin, also named Nicholas Paulish, is a private first class in the army and was a member of an army band when he was reported missing in action since Dec. 22 in Luxembourg. Private First Class Nicholas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paulish, Bank St.

Pfc. Theodore Labowsky, veteran of the European Theater of Operations, who was stationed at the Fletcher General Hospital, Cambridge, Ohio, spent a 13-day furlough at the home of his mother, Mrs. Anna Maznick, 409 Garfield Avenue. Labowsky was wounded in France on November 17, 1944, and has received the Purple Heart.

An enemy propaganda broadcast has been intercepted which said that **Pvt. Paul Nagurney**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nagurney, 619 Fourth Avenue, Jessup, is in Ofaka Camp of the Japanese Government and that he is well, according to a telegram received by his parents. Private Nagurney was in the Philippines when the war began. He was reported wounded in action Dec. 10, 1941, and subsequently in May, 1942, missing in action. In February, 1943, his parents were notified that he was a prisoner of the Japanese.

Nicholas N. Badera was promoted to the rank of ensign at the U. S. Maritime Officers' School, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., on Feb. 13, according to word received by his father, Andrew Badera, 342 Lynch Street, Ensign Badera began his course at Fort Trumbull in September after 18 months overseas. He entered the Merchant Marine after Pearl Harbor. He is stationed in New York and is married to the former May Frances La Boure, Tower City, Pa. They reside in Jackson Heights, L. I. His brother, Corporal **Frank**, is stationed in Chico, Calif., after two years in the Aleutians.

Michael Polansky is serving with the Seabees in Honolulu. His brother, Sgt. **John**, is somewhere in Germany.

Word has been received by **Mrs. Milton Klish**, the former Ann Polansky, that her husband is somewhere "overseas."

Sgt. John "Buch" Sawchuk has arrived in the Hawaiian Islands.

Pfc. Nicholas Paulish, husband of the former Miss Mary Patuk, 627 E. Pine Street, Olyphant, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paulish, 1205 Bank Street, Dickson City was a prisoner of Germany since Dec. 22, his wife has been notified by the War Department. A graduate of Dickson City High School, he was employed by the Sanko Die Works, New York, before entering federal service with the 109th Infantry Regiment in February, 1941. He went overseas in October, 1943. He was a member of the military band. A brother, Pfc. George Paulish, is with an Armored division in Germany.

➢ *DEAR DIAWY* ≺

By that Wittle Gway Wabbitt

May 9—at wast! I'm on my way home—yes, Diawy, its twue—this morning I got on board the good ship **Warkspur**—its a wuvly ship—and it goes. Any day now, by an Act of Congress, it will be decwared the onwy wiving snail that fwoats—but don't get me wrong—I wuv the Warkspur. Besides, I ain't in a hurry to go home—**(wut am I saying!)** My woom mates are wery nice guys, onwy they outwank me. Between you and me, I always get in with charwacters—not just nice, plain people—always charwacters—but I ain't compwaining—I wuv charwacters.

After we were in our woom we settled the question who wuz sleeping where. I got a bunk with a view—all blue scenery going up and down—up and down—oh—boy—am I sick.

The west of the day wuz wery unewentful—and so to bed in my bunk with a view—onwy one thing is wrong—its built wight under a porthole and each night I jump into bed and knock myself out on the hatch—each morning its the same thing onwy I jump up—wery monotonous.

May 10—I am wery sad tonight—nothing went wigth today—first of all, after I knocked myself out this morning, I decided to fix the wight near my bunk (with a view)—its the onwy wight in the woom. I wuz going to fix it by taking out the gwass so there would be more wight. When I toched it, the kwass fell out and solved our pwoblem—onwy I'm in the wabitt-house—the gwass bwoke when it fell. After that I decided to go to the Wed Cwoss for something to do—I found something to do—at wast!—a Wed Cwoss worker—but don't get me wrong—I wuv work—(wut am I saying!) I wuz doing wery well as a Wed Cwoss worker—until I upset a can of paint—I wuz lucky, though—I onwy got it on my bathwobe, shoes, the floor, twee dozen books, one leather chair, six dozen checkerboards, a basket of junk, the bookcase—and used twee boxes of Kweenex to wipe it up. I guess I better quit. A wery busy day, Diawy, and so to my bunk (with a view).

May 11—Woe is me, Diawy—this morning I had a clean wobe on, but after I weaned against a hatch what wuz greasy, I had a dirty wobe—the nurse wuz angwy with me, but after I turned on my wabbitt charm, she swooned—yup, Diawy, she actually swooned—but you're onwy a wittle book and can't see my charm. After I turned it off she came to and got a clean wobe (she wuz afraid I'd turn on my charm again).

Ewerything wuz wunderfil until we had a fire dwill. Of course there wasn't a fire, but I jist wanted to be safe so I went overboard. After much dewiberation, they decided to bwing me back and, boy, wuz the skipper mad—he wuz gonna put me in the bwig, but I had a hand dwill and, since the bwig is below the water line, one of the charwacters in the woom pwomised to watch me, so now I'm on pwobation.

Later on they said we wuz gonna pass Gibwalter—imagine that, Diawy—at wast I wuz gonna see the gweat Wock of Gibwalter—I can't wait.

May 12—All day I'm watchin for the Wock—no luck. All the while I'm watchin, the blue scenery is going up and down—up and down—b-r-r-r-p.

May 13—At wast! The Wock! Yes, Diawy, at 4:30 this morning I woke up, wooked out and saw people wookin at the Wock, so I got up and wooked, too, onwy the more I wooked the more the blue scenery went up and down—up and down—I'm sick.

May 14—Burp-p-p-p.

May 15—Burp-p-p-p-p.

May 16—I'm still sick.

May 17—I'm sicker.

May 18—Maybe I'll die—burp-p-p—(wut am I saying!)

May 19—Two thousand miles to go. Oh-h-h-h!

May 20—I'm better today. Burp-p-p-p.

May 21—No change.

May 22—I think I'll wiv.

May 23—I think I wuz too hasty in thinking I would wiv. Burp-p-p-p.

May 24—Four days to go. Will I make it?

May 25—I don't think so.

May 26—I feel better today. I turned on my wabbitt charm and ewerybody swooned. I must wook ill.

May 27—Tomorrow we land—I better get ready.

May 28—At wast! The twip is over! If it wuzn't that I wuz near home I'd feel wery badly. Eweryone sure wuz swell—doctors—nurses—ward boys—stewards—all in all here's wishing the Warkspur smooth sailing and a speedy weturn to all her cwew to their ciwilian pursuits.

—Bugs McBunny.

PAVLICHENKO GRADUATES FROM KIEV UNIVERSITY

Ludmila Pavlichenko, Ukrainian girl Hero of the Soviet Union, has been graduated with honors from the History Department of Kiev University. The famous girl sniper, who killed over 300 Nazis in the defense of Odessa and Sevastopol, is on leave from the Red Army to continue her studies.

At the request of the University Council, Pavlichenko, as a promising young historian, has remained to take a postgraduate course in the history of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. She received her diploma for her thesis on the role of Bohdan Khmelnitsky, the great Ukrainian Kozak leader of the 17th century.

According to information given by relatives, **Cpl. Geno Romanak** is now stationed in India.

With V Corps in Germany.—S/Sgt. **Michael Mohanko Jr.** of 423 Willow Avenue, a member of 190th FA. Bn. recently was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an armed enemy during the period June 8, 1944, to March 4, 1945, in France, Belgium and Germany. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mohanko, of Olyphant, Pa.

ДРІБНІ ОГОЛОШЕННЯ—WANT ADS

Classified Department—BErgen 4-0237—BRyant 9-0563

War Manpower Commission Employment Regulations

Essential Workers need Statement of Availability. If transferring to less essential, need U. S. Employment Service consent in addition. Critical workers also need both.

Суттєві робітники обовязані мати посвідку, що вони є до розпорядимости. При переношенню до менше суттєвих робіт мусять мати крім нього згоду „Юнайтед Стейтс Емплоймент Сервіс". „Критичні" робітники потребують тих обох посвідок.

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IN CANADA...

By IRENE E. FEDAN

The Eight Annual Convention of the C.Y.M.K.* (Ukrainian-Canadian Youth Association) of Eastern Canada was held in Toronto on May 25, 26, and 27. My cousin, Pearl Zorena, and I attended it. The convention headquarters were in the Ukrainian Hall, 404 Bathurst Street. Activities were begun by registration on Friday evening, after which short discussions were held between delegates and various committees. There were delegates from Montreal, Windsor, Hamilton, Halifax, Winnipeg, and Edmonton, to mention only a few places.

Saturday's events were most fascinating to us. The entire day was devoted to contests. In the morning, there were recitations by the young people. The contests were continued in the afternoon. Everything was spoken in the Ukrainian language, which impressed us greatly, for the participants were very adept in their use of the language of their fathers. A portion of the time was devoted to judging the quality of original compositions by the speakers, and topics ranged from "Sports" to "The Economic Independence of Ukrainians in Canada." The choirs from Montreal, Hamilton, and Toronto sang two numbers apiece, and their performances were judged by two representatives from the Toronto Conservatory of Music. A dance contest and quiz on various Ukrainian topics completed the afternoon. A "Zabava" was held Saturday evening, and a good time was had by all.

That brings us up to Sunday, doesn't it? Like all good young people should, we attended church-services, and when noon came, we were quite anxious to eat again. During the course of the day, we heard addresses by Mrs. V. Woicenko and Mr. W. J. Sarchuk of Winnipeg, Manitoba, in addition to talks by prominent Eastern Ukrainian-Canadians. The results of Saturday's contests were announced on Sunday evening, prizes were presented to the winners, a musical program followed, and the convention came to a close.

Nice going, C.Y.M.K. members! Your convention was as educational and praise-worthy as it was enjoyable.

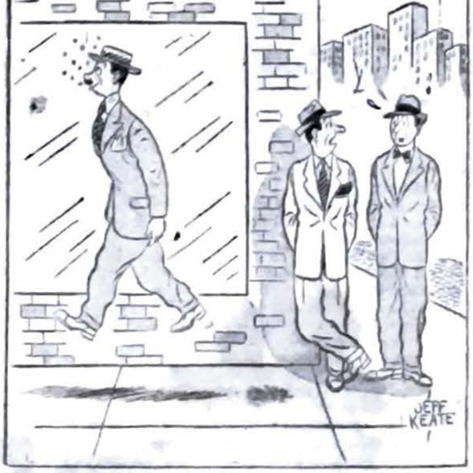
GIVES TALK ON NATIONALITY GROUPS

Mr. Yaroslav J. Chyz, Ukrainian-born Director of the Foreign Language Press Division of the Common Council of American Unity, New York City, was the principal speaker at the Annual Membership Meeting of the International Institute in Philadelphia held on April 26th.

Mr. Chyz spoke on the "Nationality Groups and Post War America" and impressed the capacity audience with his authoritative narratives of factual incidents which he encountered and the attitude of the nationality groups in America. A. Y.

ANY BONDS TODAY? By Fibber McGee and Molly

Illustrated by Jeff Keate



"Charles has been walking in air since he bought all those War Bonds."

Revise Regulations for Departure of Aliens From U. S. A

WASHINGTON. — Revised regulations relating to the departure of aliens from the United States were announced by the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

The new regulations, which became effective June 1, 1945, supersede wartime regulations put into effect December 1, 1941. Major changes in the regulations include the following:

1. All aliens, regardless of nationality, who wish to depart to Canada may do so without having to secure a permit to depart.

   Heretofore, all aliens except British subjects, nationals of any of the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere and some few other classes, have been required to obtain a permit from the State Department before departing for Canada.

2. All aliens departing to any country other than Canada and who are not exempt under regulations from obtaining a permit to depart will be required to obtain such a document from the Visa Division of the State Department.

   Any alien, regardless of whether he is exempt from obtaining a permit to depart, who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and who desires to depart from the United States temporarily, must still apply to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice for reentry permit. This document will not be issued, however, until the State Department has authorized the issuance of a permit to depart in those cases where such a document is required.

This is an important change in the regulations. Heretofore, all aliens (except certain exempt classes) have been required to obtain a re-entry permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service if they wished to leave the United States for an extended period—more than 29 days—with the intention of returning at the end of that time.

Under the new regulations, however, two documents must be obtained: (1) a permit to depart from the Visa Division of the State Department, and (2) a re-entry permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

Exempted from these provisions are certain citizens of Western Hemisphere nations. United Nations nationals going home without re-entry permits and without passing through neutral or enemy countries are exempt from permit-to-depart requirements under the new regulations.

3. Aliens traveling in transit through the United States are no longer required to present itineraries upon entering the United States or to follow a predetermined route while in transit.

Heretofore, aliens "in transit" through the United States bound for another country have been required to provide, upon arrival, an itinerary of their trip. This requirement has been eliminated under the new regulations. Aliens in transit may follow any desired route in passing through any section of the country, though they are still required to depart within a specified time.

In announcing revisions of the departure regulations, the State and Justice Departments disclosed that the present wartime regulations relating to the entry of aliens are currently being studied and a revision of them will shortly be announced.

Natural Resources of Ukraine

Over 250 minerals have been discovered in the Ukraine. Of ninety elements of the Mendelejev Chart, 80 have been found in the Ukraine. Ukraine is one of the foremost countries in the world in deposits of iron and manganese, kaolin, labradorite, coal and such rare elements as zirconium, niobium, tantalium and mercury. The resources of iron ore in the Kriviy Rih basin (including ferrous quartz) are as high as 100 billions, deposits of hematite ore with a 62 per cent metal content, now being tapped, are estimated at one and one-half billion tons. The Nikopol manganese deposits contain half the resources known in the world today.

The Donets coal basin is estimated to contain 89 billion tons of coal. Deposits of gas have been discovered in the regions of the Carpathians, on the left bank of the Dnieper and in the Azov Sea basin.

The wealth and variety of the Ukraine's mineral deposits may be judged from its host of mines, which produce lignites, peat, bituminous shale, ozocerite, dolomite, limestone, marble, labradorite, quartzites, phosphorites, chalk, gypsum, asbestos, graphite, pegmatite, sulphur pyrites, non-ferrous and rare metals, minerals and radioactive waters and mud, sodium and potassium salts, etc.

The Ukraine is a land of rare wealth, a happy combination of various mineral raw materials for the different branches of modern metallurgy and chemistry and the power industries. The Ukraine is the richest country in the world in deposits of kaolin (used in the china and aluminum industries). To these riches are added three milion horsepower in water resources.

The country has a rare climate and soil. Much of the latter is fertile black earth and the valleys of a number of its rivers have rich alluvial soil. A mild, warm climate (the average temperature in July is 19 degrees Centigrade in the north and 23 degrees in the south), and even and sufficient rainfall make for favorable conditions for the development of intensive agriculture and a variety of plant cultures. The Ukraine has the greatest per cent of soil under cultivation in Europe. Among the grains grown are wheat, barley, corn, rye, oats, rice, buckwheat and millet, as well as various legumes, vegetables, melons, and technical crops (sunflower, flax, hemp, sesame, tobacco, potatoes, cotton, essential oils plants, and others). Sugarbeet and wheat growing in the Ukraine must be given special mention. Before the war, the Ukraine ranked first in the world in volume of sugarbeet grown and sugar produced. Production of sugarbeet was 20 per cent higher than in the United States. Its volume was 18 milion centners.

Orchards and vineyards flourish in the Ukraine. Prior to the war there were 300,000 hectares of orchards and 90,000 hectares of vineyards.

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By MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

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